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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH APRIL.

THE Secretary of State has notified that appointments in the Ordnance Department in India, will in future be open to officers that are not on the Indian establishment, and including those on half-pay.

LATEST advices from Mazar state that the Ameer intends visiting Badakshan and Khanabad, not returning to Cabul until the autumn.

IT has been decided that Coorg shall remain as at present under the Resident of Mysore, and not attached as suggested to Madras.

SPEAKING of the Nihilsts and the Czar, the *Pioneer* writes :—"If the Russian Nihilists, who seem to have been seized with a fresh access of enthusiasm, should unhappily attain their end, they will not only destroy the representative of Czarism, but will fulfil a curious prophecy. Twenty years ago—at least so runs a story which has recently gone the round of the Continental papers—a gipsy who accidentally met the present Czar when out shooting, foretold that he would not outlive his forty-sixth birthday. Two years have yet to run before the limit set by the prophetess is reached ; but, like others of the House of Romanoff who have been gathered to their fathers. Alexander Alexandrovitch is extremely superstitious, and we need not wonder, therefore, should he grow more and more disinclined to leave the precincts of Gatschina till the day of peril is past."

THE *Standard* declares that there is a strong feeling at Berlin favouring cordial relations with England. He writes that Germany and England should remain supreme, one on land, the other at sea. It is one of the main conditions of safety for both, for if Germany were crushed her enemies would turn on England, while if England were defeated the victors would hurt themselves against Germany. This conviction is gaining ground at Berlin.

THE Empress of Austria, it is rumoured, since the catastrophe at Meyerling, is suffering from intense nervous excitement, and possessed by an idea that the Emperor should re-marry in order that the throne may not be left without an heir. She has expressed her intention of committing suicide.

IT is announced that the St. Petersburg Society for developing trade is elaborating a project for diverting the River Oxus into the Caspian Sea at a cost of 28 million roubles. General Ignatief is the President of the Society.

IT is stated that, instead of leaving three-quarters of a million, Mr. John Bright left barely a third of that sum. He has left no public legacies, holding that public institutions should be supported by the living..

QUESTIONED regarding the corrupt Native Magistrates of Bombay, Sir John Gorst said the matter was before the Secretary of State jn his judicial capacity An immediate statement would be detrimental to the interests of justice, and he appealed to the House to sanction silence for a short time further.

IT has been computed that between thirty-six and thirty-seven millions of babies are born into the world each year. The rate of production is, therefore, about seventy a minute, or rather more than one for every beat of the clock. With the one-a-minute calculation every reader is familiar, but it is not every one who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to year's supply. And it will probably, therefore, startle a good many persons to find on the authority of a writer in the *Hospital* that could the infants of a single year be ranged in line seven deep they would go round the globe. We have the ingenious conclusion also that supposing the little ones to grow up and the sexes to be about equally divided, we should have an army a hundred times as large as the forces of the British Empire, with a wife in addition to every soldier. The same writer looks at the matter in a still more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mother's charge one by one, and the procession being kept up continuously night and day until the last-comer in the twelvemonth has passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate of speed is allowed, but even with these babies-in-arms going past twenty a minute, the reviewing officer would only have seen a sixth-part of the infantine host file onwards by the time he had been a year at his post. In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the work began would be able to toddle onwards itself when a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the saluting-post ; and when the year's supply of babies was tapering to a close, there would be a rear guard not of infants but of romping boys and girls. They would have passed, in fact, out of the maternal arms into the hands of the school teacher. Every moment of nearly seven years would be required to complete this grand parade of the little ones that in the course of a twelvemonth begin to play their part in the first age of man.

TUESDAY, 30TH APRIL.

THE Bombay *gharriwallahs'* strike came to an end on Friday. The two days' stoppage of traffic was, it is said, productive of more serious results than is generally imagined. Several vessels had to be detained owing to an inability to procure bullock-carts to convey goods to the docks, and railway companies had to give notice that they would be compelled to prevent goodstrains entering their yards for some days unless a settlement was speedily come to. The B. B. and C. I. Railway were to stop beyond Delhi, and the G. I. P. Railway at Jubbulpore and Raichore. Special meetings of the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipality were held on Friday, and in consequence of representations made, a compromise was arrived at, to the effect that the license fees should be paid in two instalments. The traffic was resumed on Saturday.

THE Greek Government has proposed a loan to carry out a work of some importance to us in India. This is a line of Railway 390 kilometres in length between the Piræus and Larissa. It will connect with the Turkish lines, and thus Greece will, for the first time, be united to the European railway system. Not only are great local advantages expected from the enterprise, but it is hoped that the line may prove the main artery of European trade with the East. Athens will then be within three days of London, instead of, as at present, five, and that only under the most favourable conditions. It is proposed, in connection with this railway, to establish a line of large steamers to run from the Piræus of Egypt, and thus, by shortening the route to India, it is hoped at Athens that traffic may be diverted from Brindisi, and the Piæus become, in fact, the emporium of commerce with the East.

THE *Lancet*, commenting on the remarkable growth of the medical profession, observes that it is the supply of patients rather than that of doctors which is likely to run short. Considering that statistics prove that the nation is growing more healthy, while it is equally certain that doctors are getting more numerous, one may look forward to the day when the progress of science shall have completely taken the bread out of the mouth of the scientist.

ANOTHER native member of the Kashmir Council is to be appointed. The Council will carry on the administration, consulting the Resident on all important matters. The position of the Maharajah is that he ceases to hold any administrative powers, or to concern himself with the management of State affairs, but retains his title and personal dignities, along with a liberal allowance from the State revenues.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Nature* writing from the Mauritius, says :—"I do not know whether it is generally known that here, and I believe in other tropical countries, there is in every hive what one can only describe as 'ventilating bees.' I mean that during the hot season two or three bees post themselves on their heads at the entrance of the hive, and fan the interior with the incessant motion of their wings. They are relieved by fresh bees, who carry on the process. They are kept to their duty by a sort of patrol of bees to insure their incessant activity."

THE results of the last B. A. Examination have been published. In the general list, the Metropolitan Institution has passed 50 students, the Presidency College 31, Ripon College 30, the Free Church Institution 22, and the City College 21. In the honours list in English, the Presidency College has passed 6 in the 1st Division and 11 in the 2nd; the numbers for the Metropolitan Institution are 2, 4 ; for the City College 1, 2 for the Ripon College 0. 0 ; for the General Assembly's Institution 0, 3 ; For the F. C. Institution 0, 0 ; for St. Xavier's College 0, 3. Besides the Presidency College, no Calcutta College has passed any student for honours in Mathematics except the General Assembly's Institution which has passed one student in the second division. In honours in Mental and Moral Science, the results as regards the Calcutta Colleges are better. The Presidency College has passed 4, 5 ; the Metropolitan 0, 1 ; the City 0, 3 ; the G. Assembly's Institution 1, 2 ; the F. C. Institution 0, 2 ; St. Xavier's College 0, 1 ; Ripon College 0, 0. In physics and Chemistry, as well as in History and Philosophy, honours have been obtained by no Calcutta students except some from the Presidency College. As regards honours in Sanskrit, the only two Calcutta Colleges that have attained success are the Presidency and the Metropolitan.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST MAY.

THREE independent railway schemes are now before the public for shortening the distance between Calcutta and the North Western Provinces. The first is that of Sir Bradford Leslie. We take the following particulars about it from the *Englishman* which discusses all the three proposed routes :—

This line would run from Moghal Serai via Sasseram, Gya, Baidyanath, Sooree, Ahmadpur, Cutwa, Nuddia, and Khulna to a junction with the East India Railway at Hughli. It would be 439 miles long, and would be less by 30 miles than the present route via the East Indian Railway from Calcutta to Moghal Serai. It would cross the East Indian Railway at two points, viz., at Baidynath and Ahmadpur, and would at no point be distant from the main line of the East Indian Railway more than about 50 miles, and for the greater part of its length it would not be more than about 30 miles distant from the East Indian Railway.

It would thus not only compete with the East Indian Railway for the through traffic for the North-West from Moghal Serai, but would practically throughout its entire length also compete for the East Indian Railway local traffic, and would not open out much new country, and most of the country it passed through could be equally well served by short branches from the East Indian Railway.

The chief advantage of this line would thus appear to be the providing of an alternative and independent route between Calcutta and Moghal Serai.

THE second is the grand chord line of the East Indian Railway :—

This line would run from Moghal Serai via Sasseram, Sherghatty, and Burhee to Barrakar. It would be about 270 miles long, and would shorten the route to Calcutta by about 55 miles.

This Grand Chord line is unfavourably situated for local traffic, and would not open up much new rich agricultural country, and it would have to depend for its receipts mainly on the through traffic. Further, it would not provide an alternative route below Sitarampur, 138 miles from Calcutta, the most crowded section of the East Indian Railway, and it would not give that which the port of Calcutta, the trade of the country, and the public generally most require, viz., an alternative and independent route to North-Western India.

THE third is the Mugulsarai-Purulia Howrah Railway :—

The line will run from Moghal Serai via Sasseram and Sherghatty through the Aurunga, North and South Kuranpura, and Ramgarh coal helds via Purulia to Howrah, with branches to Gya, the Palamow coalfields, and Diamond Harbour.

The direct line between Calcutta and Moghal Serai will be about 437 miles long, long, to be afterwards shortened to about 417 miles, and will ultimately effect a saving of about 52 miles in the route from Calcutta to North-Western India.

In some places, it will be distant as much as 130 miles from the East Indian Railway, and it will at no point, except at Moghal Serai and Calcutta, be in competition with the East Indian Railway for local traffic.

It will further open out the coal fields of Palamow, North and South Kuranpura, Aurunga, Ramgarh, Bokarro and Jherria, which comprise the largest known coal fields of India. It will bring North-Western India 130 miles nearer its coal supplies, besides placing large additional and cheaper supplies at the disposal of Calcutta for local use and export.

It will open out lower Western Bengal and the Midnapur districts, and give the Nagpur-Bengal Railway a shortened route to Calcutta by about 35 miles.

It will lessen the distance for pilgrims from Benares and Gya for Puri by about 87 miles, and it will give the port of Calcutta the trade of the country, and the public generally an alternative and independent route to North-Western India.

The interests of Calcutta and North-Western India urgently demand a second means of communication independent of the control of the East Indian Railway.

This scheme has thus great advantages in its favour over the other projects put forward, and there can be no doubt that in almost every respect it is much better suited to meet the wants of the country and the public.

It has also this great recommendation that it will be constructed without financial risk to the State.

THERE is yet another railway scheme, namely, the Chandil-Tarukessur Railway :—

A proposal has been made to make a line from Berendeah near Chandil, to Tarakessur, with a view of shortening the distance from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Calcutta.

A line located in this position would meet the requirements of the Nagpur-Bengal Railway, but it would not be the best suited as an alternative route to North-Western India, and it would not directly open out the large coal fields of the Hazaribagh district and place these at the disposal of the port of Calcutta and North-Western India.

The construction of such a line would also have the great disadvantage that it would hand over to a comparatively small undertaking one of the entrances to Calcutta, and would give it command of the traffic to the sea not only of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, but of an alternative route to North-Western India, and would give it the power of charging high rates from these lines and thus hampering the trade of the country.

This project cannot thus in any way be compared with that of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and if carried out might ultimately prove a burden instead of an advantage to the country.

THURSDAY, 2ND MAY.

THERE has been many stories told of Mr. Bright. This is one of them. A country clergyman once gave Mr. Bright a lift in his trap, not knowing who he was. The talk turned on a speech delivered by Mr. Bright the previous day. The clergyman, in ignorance of the identity of his companion, denounced the orator, and expressed a wish to shoot him. Before he parted the clergyman invited Mr. Bright to his service at church next day. Mr. Bright went, and heard a sermon on his own speech. At the end of the service he thanked the preacher for his able sermon, and went away. No sooner had he gone than the clergyman was informed that his hearer was John Bright. The astonished preacher confessed to having insulted him unwittingly on the previous day, and expressed his intention of apologising at once.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains a Resolution, embodying a change of system in regard to the admission of clerks into Government offices. The change consists of an extension of the rules for regulating appointments in the Secretariats of the Government of India, to the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of Bengal, and its attached offices. There are to be two grades of clerks, the upper grade in the Bengal Government offices including all clerks holding appointments, the minimum pay of which is Rs. 100 per month. The Resolution remarks :—"A point to be specially noticed is that the rules as they now stand render it possible to maintain the existing system of apprentices on a somewhat reduced scale. The allotment of every third vacancy to registered apprentices would make it easy to absorb the existing apprentices within a reasonable time, while by rendering their prospects more certain, it would probably induce men of higher qualifications to enter as apprentices, It may be added that the rules also allow heads of offices to appoint, otherwise than by competition, domiciled European and Eurasian clerks —an element which should not be allowed to disappear entirely from the public offices. The proviso requiring a minimum qualification of the Entrance Examination for the lower and the First Arts for the upper division ought not to exclude these men, while the knowledge that a substantial proportion of appointments are withdrawn from competition and reserved for distribution among persons who can show a certain minimum educational qualification, may probably encourage them to pay more attention to the education of their sons than they have hitherto done. The rules might also be used to bring in experts or specialists, such as are referred to in the last paragraph of the Salaries Commission's Report, and to secure that a certain proportion of appointments should fall to Mahomedans."

THE Maharajah Dalip Singh has written a letter to the Queen, in which, after enumerating many alleged wrongs, he insists on the restoration to him of the Koh-i-noor. He says :—"It will be useless for me to demand the restoration of my kingdom ;

* * * but my diamond, the Koh-i-noor, I understand, is entirely at your own personal disposal. Therefore, believing your Majesty to be the most religious lady that your subjects pray for every Sunday, I do not hesitate to ask that this gem be restored to me, or that a fair price be paid for it to me out of your privy purse." "Apart from the doubtful historical facts upon which this request is based," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "the Maharajah has hardly the right to beg the beautiful jewel, after conspiring against the peace of Her Majesty in half-a-dozen countries. His Highness should remember that the Koh-i-noor is a fatal possession to anybody whose conscience is not clear and his honour unsullied."

AN instructive and interesting loan exhibition was opened on April 10 by Lady Dufferin at the Kensington Town Hall. The exhibition has been arranged in order to bring into greater prominence the subject of foreign missions, and to give some idea of the extent as well as the variety of the different countries and races amongst which missionary work is being practised. The exhibition consists of articles of varied beauty and value from India, China, Africa, Palestine, North-West America, &c., and teems with objects of interest and curiosity.

FRIDAY, 3RD MAY.

SPEAKING of the boy king of Spain the writer in the last member of *Little Folks* says that the Queen wanted her little son to be called Alfanso, after his father ; but everybody opposed her, because all the Spaniards have a superstitious dread of the number thirteen, and the last king was the twelfth Alfanso who had sat on the throne of Spain. Several other names were proposed, but many of them, such as Ferdinand, Charles, and Philip were associated with cruelty and other bad qualities. In due time the baby King was christened by the Archbishop of Toledo, and he was called Alfanso. A swing was fixed up in the little King's nursery, and His Majesty was put in it for the first time. But His Majesty was frightened, and began to cry loudly. An attendant who was standing near rushed forward and lifted the child out of the swing, little thinking that he would be punished for his kindness. Court etiquette is very strict in Spain, and as nobody but his nurse is allowed to touch the person of the King the good-natured fellow was dismissed. Queen Christina was very sorry, and found the man another post in the Palace. King Alfanso has the most beautiful and extensive toys in the world. His special favourite is a rocking-horse which is covered with the hide of a beautiful Andalusian horse. There is a story told that he once invited a Court dignitary to play at horses with him much to everybody's amusement, and it is a fact that when the nobles had assembled to celebrate his birthday Alfanso amused himself by climbing up and down the steps of his throne. Another day, when the foreign Ambassadors came to pay court to him, the little fellow tumbled off to sleep in the nurse's arms before the ceremonies were over. He has a very pretty way of saluting people in the street. He loves military music, and when he hears the people shout "Viva" to him, he claps his little hands and shouts in return.

IT is stated that Lord Stanley of Alderly will shortly bring forward the cooly question before the House of Lords.

BABU Brojendra Coomar Seal, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is appointed to act in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges from 27th March, *vice* Mr. R. F. Rampini, on deputation.

THE Bombay Government have issued a Resolution thanking Mr. Shephard, Commissioner of the Northern Division, for services rendered by him in reducing marriage expenses among the natives of Guzerat. Mr. Shephard is, no doubt, deserving of the thanks, we believe.

THE Parnell Commission resumed its sittings on Tuesday. Mr. Parnell, who was examined, said that he had never belonged to any secret society, had never advocated the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom, and has always condemned outrages.

THE marble bust by Mr. Roscoe Mullins of the late Sir Frank Soutar, subscribed for by the Bombay City Police, has been placed in the Council Reading-room at the India Office for inspection, from where it will be removed for its final destination at Bombay. The pedestal of the bust bears appropiate inscriptions in English, Marathi, and Urdu.

A GREAT impression, the *Times'* correspondent at Berlin is told, has been made upon the German Emperor by the fact that the House of Commons has now in effect voted the addition of seventy ships of war to the British navy, and His Majesty has followed the debates on the subject with the deepest interest. The events of the last few years have made His Majesty realise that he is the ruler of a great naval, as well as a great military power, and it may almost be said that his military enthusiasm and attention are equally divided between his army and his fleet. The Chauvinists were flattering themselves that this steadily increasing fleet, the wonderful creation of the last eighteen years, was gradually beginning to bring Germany alongside of England as a naval Power ; but the prospect of this sudden and enormous accession of strength to the British navy has rather taken away their breath, and made them pause in their calculations. The Emperor himself, too, is not unaffected by this feeling of surprise, but he is animated by an earnest ambition to emulate to some extent the example of England, and doubtless this ambition will only be stimulated by the monster naval review of Spithead in July, to which His Majesty is looking forward as one of the greatest treats and compliments that are awaiting him in England.

WRITING on April 9 with reference to the relations between England and Germany, the *Standard* correspondent says :—"Whatever differences between the two countries there may have been in the not very remote past, there can no longer be any doubt that, at present, the maintenance of cordial relations with England is the keynote of German colonial policy. Germany is content to be the greatest Power on land, and rejoices to see England maintaining her position as the greatest Power at sea. That Germany and England should remain supreme, the one on land, the other at sea, is one of the main conditions of the safety of both for it is certain that if Germany were crushed, her enemies would turn on England, and that if England were defeated, her victors would hurl themselves against Germany. That conviction is steadily gaining ground here, and it is hoped that a corresponding one will make itself felt in England."

SATURDAY 4TH MAY.

ACCORDING to a London telegram to the *Bombay Gazette*, "in Parliamentary circles the recent settlement between the Deccan Mining Company and the Nizam's Government is strongly condemned. It is felt that by surrendering to Mr. Watson as they have done, the interests of the Hyderabad Government have been sacrificed. It is further considered that the concession ought to have been rejected. Trouble is brewing, and it is anticipated that the matter will be shortly brought beforeParliament." So Mr. Howell's opinion that the sanctioned scheme of settlement lets Messrs. Watson and Co. down too easily is not without support in England.

ACCORDING to a Chinese paper, the practice of immolating wives on the death of their husbands exists in China even at the present day. Some tens of years ago it used to be a common thing to urge women to be publicly strangled on the death of their husbands and the magistrate had to be present at the ceremony. A magistrate of more humanity than usual, seeing a woman resisting her executioners, tried to put a stop to the proceedings, but he failed in his attempts, and it still goes on unnoticed in out-of-the-way places.

ACCORDING to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* the Marquis of Dufferin will actually be offered the Irish Viceroyalty when Lord Londonderry retires, as he most likely will do in the autumn.

HERE is the latest story of Tantia Bhil, the dacoit who still roams through Central India, though the price set upon his head should have secured his capture long ago. A jemadar with a posse of police recently set out in pursuit of Tantia and halted at a spot near one of his favourite haunts. To them enters a barber, whose services the jemadar requisitions forthwith. The man shaves the policeman skilfully enough, chattering freely of the dacoit and his doings. "Ah !" he said at last, "there's only one way of catching Tantia !" "And how is that ?" was the response. "In this way !" said the barber, shaving off the tip of the jemadar's nose : "*I* am Tantia !" The pseudo-barber bolted forthwith into the jungle, leaving the unfortunate police officer streaming with blood and frantically calling upon his men to follow the runaway. Needless to say Tantia made good his escape.

THE Conference of those interested in the Indian wheat trade, which is to assemble at the India Office on the 8th instant, will have the advantage of an interesting report on the subject by Mr. J. M'Dougall, of the well-known firm of millers. Some time ago a printed form was sent to all the leading firms of the United Kingdom with the object of eliciting an expression of opinion on the question of the impurity of Indian wheat, and Mr. M'Dougall's report is a summary of and comment on the 510 replies received up to date. There are one or two millers who desire expressly to be let alone, and there are a few whose answers are incomplete ; but taken as a whole the replies prove beyond the possibility of question that the great majority of firms are prevented from using as much Indian wheat as they would otherwise do by reason of its impurity, this being true even of the large millers who can afford special cleaning machinery ; that the use of the Indian grain is thereby greatly restricted ; that the millers as a body are very anxious to procure clean grain, which would fetch a much higher price ; and, finally, that they are practically unanimous in favour of a new form of sale contract, limiting the admixture of foreign matter to 2 per cent.

DURING the month of April, 1889, 34,177 persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives, there were 25,872 males and 7,723 females, and of Europeans 480 males and 102 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 22 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 1,552.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1889.

THE VICEROY AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A DEPUTATION from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce waited on the Viceroy on the eve of his departure from Calcutta, and presented His Excellency with an address. Both the address and the reply which it elicited from Lord Lansdowne demand more than a passing notice. The former document chiefly dwelt upon the subject of railway extension in India, and it drew the Viceroy's attention to the letter addressed by the Chamber to the Marquis of Ripon six years ago. In that communication the Chamber laid stress upon the great importance of extending railways and urged for some more simple system of dealing with Indian Railway questions. The Chamber insisted on the desirability of having a single and final authority in this country empowered to dispose expeditiously of such questions as they arise on the urgent necessity of removing as far as possible the obstacles which, it was alleged, prevented the free competition of India with other trading nations; and on the assistance to trade which, it was said, would follow from a regular system of personal communication between the heads of the Railway administration and those directly engaged in the commerce of the country. Many of these points were pressed upon the attention of the new Viceroy in the address under notice. It says:—"In the opinion of the Chamber the question of a Government guarantee to a Railway undertaking in India should not be one of mere profit or loss of the undertaking. In a country like India, it is a primary duty of the Government to secure that provinces and districts shall be saved from the danger of isolation, and that no large mass of the population shall be shut out from help in times of calamity. The public of India have accepted, without question, upon the statement of Government, the necessity of strategical railways. But in an empire where large distances enter into all calculations regarding communications, commercial railways and famine-relief railways are as much a requirement of the people as military railways are a requirement of the State. In the opinion of the mercantile community, therefore, it raises a false issue as to the character of the requirements of the country, when the possibility of constructing an Indian railway is made to depend upon a narrowing down of the question to the grant of a guarantee. And not only so but by refusing a guarantee Government shuts out Indian Railway enterprise from drawing upon them vast reserves of capital which, by the terms of English trusts are forbidden to be invested in undertakings not certified by a Government guarantee."

The Chamber of Commerce thus propound the doctrine that the Government ought to grant a guarantee and encourage Indian railway enterprise without satisfying itself whether the projected lines will prove sound investments or not. This is a most dangerous doctrine; but we are exceedingly glad to find that Lord Lansdowne declined to accept it in its entirety. His Lordship stated in plain and emphatic terms "that the Government of India should examine with the utmost caution any proposals for the extension of the system of sterling guarantees to new lines of Railway—guarantees which, while the present state of uncertainty in regard to the rate of exchange continues, involve the assumption by the State of pecuniary obligations, the extent of which it is absolutely impossible to tell." There are three kinds of railways—strategical railways, famine-relief railways and commercial railways. The interests of the State render it imperative that strategical railways must be constructed whether they are likely to pay their way or not. Heavy expenditure has been incurred on Frontier Railways. The total estimated cost of these railways is 13½ crores of rupees, of which more than 10 crores have already been expended, and a crore and a-quarter have been provided for in the estimates of 1889-90. Now, the strategical railways which have been constructed and which will be constructed in the future cannot in all cases be expected to pay enough to meet their working expenses, to say nothing of the interest upon their capital outlay. These railways will remain a permanent charge upon the revenues of the Empire. Famine-relief railways, too, can never be expected to prove sound investments. Lord Lytton, it will be remembered, imposed additional burdens on the tax-payer to the extent of a crore and-a half and gave a solemn pledge that the proceeds of the new taxes should be devoted to insuring the country against the worst effects of famine and to no other purpose whatever. It was arranged that half of this sum of 1½ crores would be applied to the construction of public works of an anti famine character. This arrangement fell to the ground with the disappearance of the famine insurance fund. In addition to bearing the fresh burdens which were imposed on him by Lord Lytton for insuring the country against famine the tax-payer has now to meet the cost of famine-relief railways. It should be carefully borne in mind that the net loss on the Railway Account has increased from one crore in 1888-81 to two crores in the Estimates of the current financial year. The revised estimate for 1888-89 puts down the net loss at upwards of 2¼ crores. The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways, which sat during the Session of 1884, in their Report, brought to prominent relief the fact that up to the end of 1883 the railways had cost the Indian tax-payer no less than 70 crores. Seven crores and a-half were added to this enormous sum at the close of the past year and two crores more will be added by the end of the current year. On the 31st March 1889 the Indian tax-payer will have paid no less than 80 crores of rupees for enjoying the blessings of railway communication. This being the case the Government cannot be too careful in the matter of railway extension so long as its financial embarrassments continue. No commercial railway ought to be undertaken which has not a reasonable prospect of paying its way. And in determining this question, too much reliance should not be placed on the sanguine anticipations of enthusiastic engineers. These gentlemen are so very eager to have their names associated with big works that they always over-estimate their expected earnings, and the Government is committed to a large expenditure, the burden of which ultimately falls upon the poor tax-payers. The average yearly expenditure of capital on Railways has been something like 7¼ crores; and this is enough for a poor country like India.

As regards the Chamber's demand that there should be a single and final authority in this country empowered to dispose of Indian railway questions, Lord Lansdowne, we are glad to find, firmly declined to comply with it. His Lordship scouted the notion that the Railway policy of India should be entirely emancipated from the control of the Secretary of State. The Viceroy said:—"I am afraid I cannot hold out hopes to you that your aspirations will be very speedily realized. The Secretary of State is responsible to the Imperial Parliament and I should be surprised if either you or I should be able to persuade that assembly to abdicate the control which it now exercises over the larger questions of Indian administration." Plain speaking of this kind is most desirable in dealing with unreasonable demands. It is really a wonder that a body of sensible and practical men like the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce should have deliberately proposed that the Railway policy of the Government of India ought not to be under the control of the Secretary of State, who is responsible to Parliament for the good government of this country. But then, nothing clouds a man's reason so much as self-interest.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

MR. William Digby, Secretary to the Indian Political Agency in London, has addressed a very able and thoughtful memorial to Lord Cross, pointing out clearly the grievous ill which will be done to the people of India if the recommendations of the Public Service Commission are accepted and given effect to. The reader knows that the Commission was appointed by Lord Dufferin under the orders of Lord Kimberley, the then Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of devising a scheme which might reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality and to do full justice to the claims of the Natives of India to higher and wider employment in the public service of their own country. In his memorial to the Secretary of State Mr. Digby examines at some length whether the objects which led to the appointment of the Commission would be attained by carrying out the proposals made by that body. As regards the admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, the Commission, as we all know, recommends that the present open competitive system be maintained; that the competitive examination be held in London as now; that the maximum and minimum age limits for Indian candidates competing in England for the Covenanted Service be 19 and 23 years respectively; that the Statutory Service be abolished; that a Provincial Service be created in which would be included 108 appointments which now belong to the Covenanted Service; and that Statutory Civilians be appointed in the Provincial Service. The Commissioners distinctly say that even if their proposals be accepted they cannot be completely carried into effect for nearly a generation of official life, that is to say, until all the men now eligible for office shall have passed away, and half of the next generation are too old to receive any benefit. Mr. Digby remarks:—"Even, if the recommendations of the Commission were, as is claimed for them, a boon to the Indian people, the last statement should be a sufficient bar to their acceptance as they stand, seeing that they would afford no benefit to the men of to-day and very little to those now commencing their education. So far, however, from the report providing for that reasonable finality your Lordship's predecessor desired, and increased opportunities to the Natives of India except in two respects, the exact contrary will follow."

The perfect justice of this remark will be conclusively established by a clear statement of what the people of India will gain and what they will lose, if the recommendations of the Commission are carried out. The raising of the maximum limit of age to 23 is the only substantial advantage which our countrymen will derive from the acceptance of the proposals of the Commission. Against this gain we have to put the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service, which will involve a distinct loss of 117 appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service to the Natives of India, and which will throw the 46 Statutory Civilians into the Provincial Service, and thereby providing 62 new offices only for the people of India, and these sixty-two offices cannot be filled in less than thirty years. "The sum of these losses," pertinently observes Mr. Digby, "is that the Commission which was to find more offices, recommends a great reduction in the *number* of offices, a deterioration in *quality* with increased difficulty of attainment, and slower operation of proposed changes." It should be carefully borne in mind that the statement of gains and losses given above has been drawn upon the assumption that *all* the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission will be carried out. But we are almost sure that the proposal for raising the maximum limit of age for Indian candidates competing in England for the Covenanted Service to 23 years, will not be accepted. It is not at all likely that the Home Government will approve the idea of giving a special advantage to Indian candidates, and we must confess that even if they did, it would not be desirable. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that in the matter of their employment in the public service all that the Natives of India ask for is "fair play and no favour." We have always stated in the most emphatic manner possible and we

repeat that our countrymen do not want that any *special advantage* should be given to them in competing for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service. They decline all suggestions that some easy way especially suited to them be created. Their only demand is that the *disadvantage* under which they labour in competing for the Covenanted Civil Service in England be removed, so that they may have fair play. While the Commission's proposal for raising the maximum limit of age for Native candidates will in all probability be negatived, its recommendation for the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service is almost sure to be accepted. And in that event the Natives of India will not have gained any thing, but lost much by the appointment of the Public Service Commission which was called together to devise a scheme for doing full justice to the claims of our countrymen to higher and more extensive employment in the Public Service. But even supposing that the proposals for enhancing the age-limit for Indian candidates were carried out, still that would not compensate for the heavy loss caused by the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service. The Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State for India, in introducing twenty years ago the Bill which provided for the direct appointment of Natives of India to offices usually reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service, said:—"But we have not kept our engagements in regard to the employment of Natives under Government. It had been positively laid down by the great Act of 1833 that they should not be excluded in consequence of their religion or place of birth or residence. *But to make a competitive examination in London a condition absolutely barred the entrance of Natives into the service of the Crown.*" The significance of this admission cannot be exaggerated. In the same year His Grace wrote to the Government of India:—"In the 14 years during which competitive examination in England has been the sole door of admission to the Covenanted Civil Service not more than 16 Native candidates have appeared, and only one of them has succeeded. Hence it is clear that the regulations, which forbid the appointment to the Covenanted Civil Service of any person who shall not have successfully gone through the competitive examinations held in England, are regulations *which practically exclude the Natives of India from that service.*" In order to remedy this state of things which was openly condemned by the Secretary of State for India in his place in Parliament, the Statutory Civil Service was created. If that service has failed to produce the expected results, it was not because the principle on which it was founded is wrong, but because the Government of India, in creating it, completely ignored the real intentions of the authors of the scheme.

If Government sincerely desires to do full justice to the claims of our countrymen to higher and wider employment in the public service, it should provide for the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India. As Mr. Digby says, the people of this country are so severely handicapped by the conditions which force those desiring their sons to enter the service to send them to England for education on the mere chance of passing a most difficult examination that no scheme which fails to provide for simultaneous examinations in England and India can be accepted as satisfactory. The late Lord Derby to whom India is indebted for the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 which our countrymen look upon as their Magna Charta, in dealing with this question in 1853, when the Indian Civil Service was first thrown open to public competition, observed:—"Let them suppose, for instance, that instead of holding these examinations here in London, they were to be held in Calcutta. Well, how many Englishmen would go out there, or how many would send out their sons, perhaps to spend two or three years in the country on the chance of obtaining an appointment. Nevertheless, that was exactly the course proposed to be adopted towards the Natives of India." Nothing could be clearer or more emphatic than the language used by the Lord Derby. It puts the objection the people of India have to the present system in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. The reader may remember that in 1860 a special Committee of the India Office was appointed to consider and report on the question of the admission of the Natives of India to the Covenanted Civil Service. That Committee distinctly declared that though the law stated that Natives of India were eligible for high offices practically they were excluded and that it is almost impossible for a Native successfully to compete at the periodical examinations in England. The Committee, accordingly, proceeded to indicate that there were two modes by which the object could be attained—namely (1) by allotting a certain number of appointments yearly to the Natives of India, and (2) by holding simultaneously two examinations, one in England and one in India, both being, as far as practicable, identical in their nature, and those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one list according to merit, by the Civil Service Commissioners. The Committee had no hesitation whatever in giving preference to the second scheme as the fairer. This recommendation, we must not forget, was made more than a quarter of a century ago, when the maximum limit of age for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service was 22 years. Such being the case, it cannot be contended with any show of reason that the raising of the existing limit of age to 23 years, even if the proposal of the Public Service Commissioners under this head be accepted, would do full justice to the claims of the Natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service. That object could not be fully attained, as we have always held, except by holding simultaneous examinations in England and India.

THE RECRUITMENT OF THE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* publishes a Resolution setting forth a scheme for recruiting the Subordinate Executive Service. After reviewing the history of the question, and stating that in any scheme that is to be final the principle of competition must occupy a prominent place, the Resolution proceeds to say that for the present time, and probably for many years to come, the immediate effect of recruiting the service on an exclusively competitive basis would be to debar Mahomedans, natives of Behar, and natives of Orissa from any reasonable chance of obtaining appointments. Social or representative position, family connexions, distinguished University attainments, meritorious service in other branches of the administration—these are some of the qualifications which may give a claim to appointments by nomination. The claims of Sub-Deputy Collectors of proved merit are also worthy of consideration.

Having thus defined generally the main classes of claims which have to be taken account of, the Resolution examines the question more minutely, and classifies the claims on record with reference to their comparative validity and the reasonable prospects of being able to satisfy them. Taking the latter point first, it is explained that the Subordinate Executive Service is divided into two branches—an upper and a lower. The former is at present composed of 242 Deputy Collectors, 35 probationary or officiating Deputy Collectors, and 29 Special Deputy Collectors. In the latter there are 94 Sub-Deputy Collectors, 14 special and temporary officers, 8 tehsildars, and 67 canoongoes. The pay of a Deputy Collector of the lowest grade is Rs. 250 monthly. The pay of probationary or officiating Deputy Collectors is Rs. 200 monthly: that of Special Deputy Collectors varies from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. The pay of the highest grade Sub-Deputy Collector is Rs. 200: that of the lowest Rs. 100. The pay of tehsildars is Rs. 200, and the pay of first-grade canoongoes Rs. 75 monthly. The number of officiating or probationary officers varies from time to time. The Resolution adds:

Such being the constitution of the Subordinate Executive Service, and the possibility of adding to the number of available appointments being limited, partly by the restriction of a definite *cadre*, and partly by occasional administrative requirements, the next point to consider is what claims to appointments in this service are now on record, and what prospects may reasonably be looked forward to of satisfying them in whole or in part. Commencing with men already in the lower branch of the service, there are among the grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors no less than 42 men who passed the higher grade of the Native Civil Service examination, and are entitled to the benefit of the pledge given by Sir George Campbell that such officers, if they did good service as Sub-Deputies, would be promoted to the superior branch of the service. The list of candidates for appointment by nomination to the upper branch of the service shows 84 names, many of which have been on record for several years. In dealing with numbers so utterly out of proportion to the possible vacancies that may be anticipated, it is obvious that some very stringent and searching method of selection has to be resorted to. Unless the lists can be very materially reduced the claims of the generation of candinates will be brought forward before those of the present generation have been disposed of. Following this principle, the Lieutenant-Governor has after the most careful consideration selected from among the list of Sub-Deputy Collectors who passed the Native Civil Service examination, twenty-two officers whose claims to promotion to the superior branch have been placed on record in the Secretariat, and will be dealt with in order; those who are special Deputy Collectors being promoted as occasion may offer to be probationary or officiating Deputy Collectors, and being seconded by Sub-Deputy Collectors whose claims have similarly been recognised.

The list of candidates, we are told, for appointments by nomination presents far more serious difficulties. The practice in dealing with applications seems to have varied from time to time, and no attempt appears to have been made to restrict the number of names registered with reference to the number of appointments likely to be available within a reasonable time. Careful scrutiny of the papers of each individual case has, however, enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to distinguish two classes of candidates—those to whom specific promises of appointments have been made by his predecessors and those who though holding no specific promises, have nevertheless indisputable claims upon Government in virtue of University distinction, of good work done in other departments, of their social or representative position, and of important services rendered by members of their family to the Government, and have been given to understand that these claims have in some measures been recognised. From among these there have been selected for appointment this year, should vacancies permit, the names of six gentlemen, three of whom appear to have received assurances of a more or less definite character approaching to specific promises, while the other three have independent claims of a high order to the special consideration of Government.

The number of vacancies, says the Resolution, that may be looked for in the Subordinate Executive Service during the year 1889 is still uncertain. The average number of vacancies arising from ordinary causes may be taken at eight, and it is probable that four appointments will be added to the regular *cadre* of Deputy Collectors in order to provide for the increased administrative requirements of the Excise Department. There will thus be twelve vacancies available in the course of the year. In the event of these expectations being realised, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to allot six appointments, or every other vacancy that occurs, to those special Deputy Collectors whose names have been recorded in the manner described in paragraph 11 above as eligible for promotion. These officers will not, however, be withdrawn from the special duties in which they are now employed, but will be seconded by Sub-Deputy Collectors who have similar claims to be raised to the higher branch of the service. The remaining six appointments will be given in the form of every alternate vacancy to the six gentlemen referred to in the preceding paragraph. Should the number of appointments actually falling vacant be less or greater than the number assumed as probable in the estimate, they will be divided in the ratio stated above, that is to say, one half will be given to the Special Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors already selected for promotion, and one-half to those candidates for appointment by nomination who are found to have the strongest claims.

In the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor a mixed system of competition and nomination will meet the requirements of both branches of the Subordinate Service. The time has not come, we are told, when open competition can be accepted as the sole method of recruiting the Subordinate Executive Service.

His Honor thinks that the power to make appointments by selection should be retained. But, while reserving this discretion he desires to exercise it on as small a scale as possible, and to prepare the way for a further adoption of competition by allotting one-half of the available appointments in either branch of the service in accordance with the results of the examination.

We must give our unqualified approval to the scheme set forth in the Resolution. We fully agree with His Honor that it offers a practicable solution of a question of great difficulty and complication, and promises to provide an adequate and final method of recruiting the Subordi nate Executive Service in future. If the power to make appointments by selection be judiciously exercised, no possible objection can be urged against it. Unfortunately it often happens that favoritism blinds those in whom this power is vested, and persons are selected who are not properly qualified to discharge the duties of the posts to which they are appointed. We are fully aware that it is utterly impossible to eliminate altogether this element from the discussion of the question, but still under the circumstances setforth in the Resolution, we are bound to say that an indefinitely large number of conflicting claims can be reconciled only by the adoption of the mixed system of competition and nomination for the recruitment of the Subordinate Executive Service. No competitive examination will take place in the current year. Early in 1890 an examination will be held for admission to the upper branch of the Subordinate Executive Service. A candidate who has obtained the B. A. degree of the Calcutta University, and one producing satisfactory evidence from competent authority of having received a good education up to an analogous standard, will be admitted to the examination.

THE COOLY QUESTION.

THE *Pioneer* thus speaks of the Cooly question:—

The existing emigration law is urgently in need of revision in other besides its sanitary aspects, and no good reason is forthcoming for delaying this complete reconsideration until the end of the three-year period prescribed by Lord Cross, and expressing the fear that the partial reform now offered might even encourage the Legislature to still further postpone a comprehensive settlement of the question. At last Saturday's meeting of the Council, when the Bill was passed, Mr. Nolan took up these points in a way which compels some further reference to the subject. Answering the criticism that the present arrangements governing recruiting are as notoriously defective as the sanitary supervision of the enlisted labourers, and that Act I. of 1882 needs complete revision, Mr. Nolan said: "We have not altered Act I. of 1882 because we have not the power to do so: the Act was passed by a superior Legislature, and by that Legislature only can it be amended. For what lies outside our province we can only disclaim responsibility." But nobody ever dreamt of saddling the Bengal Council with any responsibility in the matter. What we protested against, indeed, was the Supreme Legislature's suffering an evil which has long been ripe for comprehensive treatment at its own hands, to be dealt with by an inferior body which could only supply an incomplete remedy. Mr. Nolan went on to disavow any "concession that the whole question of emigration and statutory contracts could have been dealt with effectually by any other authority during the present session." An admission to the contrary would of course have implied a condemnation on the Government of India, and this would neither have been proper nor discreet on the part of one in Mr. Nolan's position. Nevertheless it is a fact that no sufficient reason for the delay has ever been put forward, and we reiterate the assertion, that Act I. of 1882 could easily have been remodelled before the end of the Simla season, had the Government of India cared to use the information in their hands. Apart from the fact that the question has been before the public as one requiring settlement for at least two years, the Government has the result of two conferences between the Bengal Government and Mr. Fitzpatrick, besides numberless memorials from public bodies, reports from district officials, and the like. If the Government investigate till doomsday they will only have repeated what they already know—or at least ought to know,—though possibly the time spent in finding an extremely unsuitable post for Mr. Fitzpatrick has somewhat diverted their attention from these minor matters.

We quote the extract *in extenso* to show that native public opinion is entirely at one with the Allahabad paper on this important question. It is useless to pretend that sanitary reforms will meet the evil even partially. Lord Cross's despatch has not been able to disprove the necessity of other urgent reforms and they are sought to be put off by idle and unavailing pretences. The cooly has to be protected *en-route* as well as in the garden and in the recruiting field, and the records of our law courts and the columns of our newspapers make it abundantly clear that he is equally ill protected at both the places. The utter inability of the Bengal Legislature to cope with the evil effectively has been demonstrated over and over again and the last fact that has attracted public attention ought to be crushingly convincing. A large number of coolies were brought down to Calcutta from Ganjam, which by the way is not a labour district, on false pretences, and refused to proceed to Assam when they came to know at Calcutta that that dreaded place was their destination. The matter was brought to the notice of the police, but the wily recruiter in some way managed to spirit away his victims. Quite by way of an episode three persons belonging to a gang that the police came across accidentally expressed their unwillingness to go to Assam and were very properly set free by Mr. Lambert as free emigrants. No steps have yet been taken for the prosecution of the people who had brought them away on false pretences and no clue has been obtained of the large gang that formed the subject matter of the original enquiry. Facts like these cannot but convince the authorities of the urgent and immediate necessity of comprehensive legislation and if it is indefinitely withheld it must be for reasons that are inscrutable to us. That traffic in human beings should thus go unchecked cannot redound to the credit and glory of a civilized Government. If the Government was waiting for facts that would help them in indicating the line of the necessary Legislation there might be reasonable enough excuse. But such an excuse is not available in this case.

INDIAN EXCISE IN PARLIAMENT.

THE friends of temperance in England have scored an important victory and one that will bring the drink question in India nearer to solution. On Tuesday last Mr. Samuel Smith moved "that, in the opinion of this House, the fiscal system of the Government of India directly leads to the establishment of spirit distilleries, liquor and opium shops, in large numbers of places where, till recently, they never existed, in defiance of native opinion and the protests of the inhabitants, and that such increased facilities for drinking produce a steadily increasing consumption, and spread misery and ruin among the industrial classes of India, justifying immediate action on the part of the Government of India, with a view to their abatement." Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Caine and Mr. Maclaren spoke in support of the resolution. Sir John Gorst admitted that the system was susceptible of reforms which he said were being introduced. But he demanded the rejection of the resolution, which he apprehended would visit the Indian Government with unmerited censure, ignoring the laudable efforts which had been made for years past to promote temperance. The resolution, on a division being taken, was however carried by 113 against 103 votes. The Government of India can of course take no immediate action on the vote but will await the despatch of the Government of India. There can be no doubt, however, that as announced already the outstill system is doomed. A telegram from Madras supports this view of the case and it is expected that the Government will defer to public opinion so far as to insist upon as much uniformity in the excise system of India as possible. This crushing ministerial victory is regarded with misgivings in certain quarters and it is with some show of reason apprehended that the practice of governing India from London through Parliament may, in matters in which Lancashire interest is concerned, end disastrously for us. We are wide awake to the possibility but have to accept it as one of the inevitable incidents of the British system of rule. In regard to import duties, railway extension, factory legislation and similar other matters we stand the chance of being over-ridden by interested factions in Parliament, we have little or no guarantee that the Secretary of State should be able or willing to protect us, judging at all events by the timidity or reckless high-handedness that has been at times shown. There is no reason, therefore, why we should not exult over the present victory and cherish high hopes for thorough-going reforms of evils about which the complaints have hitherto been comparatively unavailing.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Evans, whose exertions for suppressing the outstill system cannot be too highly commended, writing to us about Mr. Samuel Smith's Resolution says: "It is carefully and moderately worded, and our hope is that the discussion may produce a salutory effect in the House and help to show the Indian Government the necessity for a radical reform in its method of excise administration. I repeat my recent request that Indian Associations should not fail just now to pour in strong memorials upon the India Government for a modification of its present *expansive* and stimulative system of excise. I sincerely hope the council of the British Indian Association will not fail to put forth its powerful protest on such a favourable occasion. There is now a manifest sign of yielding on the part of the authorities and a show of strong public opinion will strengthen the hands of those who are disposed to effect a reform even at the loss of revenue. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will use your powerful pen to push on the victory which at least in a measure, we may hope to achieve if we are but united just now in giving a strong pull altogether. It is a grand step in advance that friends in England who have a voice in Parliament are backing up nobly every effort we make for reform in India. We must go on and convince the British public that we are in true earnest and that the reform we call for is urgently needed. The public press has a duty in this matter which I hope it will faithfully discharge. We especially expect strong and united help from the native press of the country for whose special good we labour in this matter." These remarks deserve the careful attention of all our public bodies.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT is expected that the first meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla will be held on the 30th instant. The Viceregal *levee* will be held on the 4th instant.

MORE troops have gone to Guatong. An early march into the Chumbi valley is expected. Neither Mr. Hart nor the great Amban seems to have convinced the barbarous Lamas about the excellent results of British commerce, and Lhassa must fall, though the outside world does not clearly see why.

THE subscriptions in aid of the Surat Fire Relief Fund in Calcutta have come up to Rs. 10058,

MR. WESTLAND has been appointed to succeed Mr. Fitzpatrick as Chief Commissioner of Assam He is expected to take charge of his office by the middle of the next month.

GENERAL Boulanger confers daily with a numerous *entourage* of French politicians in London, and maintains a secret correspondence with France. The general has taken a house in Portland Square.

IT is pointed out that Mr. Dyer of Bombay who has made himself quite notorious by his irresponsible and libellous effusions about the Patna Missionary case is neither a Minister nor a Missionary, but a religious layman, and that the *Bombay Guardian* is his private property. The missionaries as a body have no sympathy with his utterances and should not be held responsible for them. In fact many have entered quite warm protests against his foolish conduct.

WE much regret to learn that while on duty His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh contracted fever at Malta. Even on his arrival in England His Royal Highness was so weak as to be unable to land. The latest report, however, states that his Royal Highness has decidedly improved, and has been able to land and travel up to London.

BABU Chandra Nath Ghose's neat little edition of the Succession Certificate Act which has come into operation from the 1st instant will be very useful to the profession. The leading reported cases on this important subject have been given together with copious and well arranged notes. An abstract of the proceedings of the Legislative Council in which the Bill was passed enhances the value of the work.

WE read:—'The Hon. Sir H. L. Harrison is appointed to be a Commissioner of a Division, *vice* the Hon. F. M. Halliday, from such date as his present appointment of Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta may terminate.' Is not the announcement premature? Only the other day Sir Henry himself took us into his confidence and told us that the Government so thoroughly appreciated his services that they would keep him in the Municipal Chair for a year at the expense of the country. The present announcement, therefore, puzzles us unless it has been determined to terminate the scandal. But stop. A Divisional Commissionership may be required by the rules of the Service before Sir Henry can be drafted on to the Board, and if his Municipal engagements will not allow his taking charge, at present, of a Division he may be gazetted all the same so that things may be in order when they come about.

WE learn with pleasure that no factory legislation will be undertaken at Simla this season, as the Secretary of State will take some time to consider the proposals of the Government of India on the question. We are not aware, however, that there is much to deliberate upon. Those likely to be affected by the measure have spoken out in its condemnation in the most unambiguous terms and the Government agree with them. Public opinion in Bombay is as strong as in Bengal and we would be glad to see a little strength of mind displayed by Lord Cross. Indian interest has often been recklessly sacrificed to propitiate Manchester and we would not marvel at a repetition of the scandal.

THE obnoxious provisions in the new Cantonment Bill about private houses within Cantonment limits have for the present been abandoned and the Bill will be passed without them. They are, however, expected to form the subject matter of fresh legislation when the Government returns to Calcutta.

THE inhabitants of the "Municipal Town of Calcutta," as the phrase now goes and to which we must now accustom ourselves as fast as we can, will no doubt shower their blessings on the Corporation for proposed increase in the water supply. But the inhabitants of Calcutta proper who have a sort of supply already would be still more thankful if the time chosen for the new arrangements were more opportune. An announcement in this grilling weather, the repetition or prolonged continuance of which none but the *burufwalah* and the *khash khashman* particularly care for, that the supply will be reduced for a week is not likely to be very welcome to the southerners, one of the pumps within whose jurisdictions is to undergo some alterations. We would have been content enough to wait a little longer for the 'increased' blessing and would have been no worse for the delay. But "public exegencies" outweigh private considerations, we fancy, for there is reason and logic in it.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce has resolved that the time has arrived for pushing on the construction of Indian railways in a more vigorous manner than at present, as such a course would be likely to benefit trade and industry, and promote the utilization of the latent resources of India. Yes, perfectly welcome to do so if private enterprise is forthcoming. The Government cannot do much in the matter and we have its open declaration to that effect. "Guarantees" must now be cautiously calculated upon. We have outgrown them, let us hope, for good.

THE tank-filling case has collapsed. The Advocate General entered *nolle prosequi* on Monday last. The presiding judge asked for grounds. The Advocate General declined to give them. The following remarks of the judge in ordering *nolle prosequi* to be entered show what view was taken by His Lordship of the case:

"His Lordship said.—This was a case sent for trial by the Presidency Magistrate on a charge against the Corporation of Calcutta for nuisance. The Prosecutor before the Magistrate was Mr. Beeby. He now tells me that he has not instructed any Counsel to prosecute. I learn, I must say, with profound astonishment that the Advocate-General of Bengal declines to give the judge, presiding at these Sessions, the reason which has led him, in the exercise of his discretion, to advise the Government to enter a *nolle prosequi*. I have read the depositions carefully, and I may say upon the face of the depositions there appears to me an ample case of gross nuisance,—a nuisance endangering the health and lives of Her Malesty's subjects in Calcutta. Of course, I cannot interfere with the exercise of the descretion of Her Majesty's Advocate-General of Bengal, if he chooses, in the exercise of his discretion, after consulting with the Government whom he has advised to enter a *nolle prosequi*. Of course a *nolle prosequi* must be entered."

GUBERNATORIAL tours, as we have often had occasion to notice, are now-a-days a somewhat stale and profitless subjects to comment upon. Sir Steuart Bayley's recent Chittagong tour, however, seems to be an exception to the ordinary rule of vapid dulness. In the first place there was a distinct declaration of the Lushai policy, which those who approve and in fact dictated it, will cordially welcome. His Honor in reply to one of the usual addresses said:

"You express a hope that, after this military expedition, the wild tribes on the frontier will cease to give trouble. I wish I could share that hope. As a matter of fact I am far from sharing it. The expedition of this year, so far as it was punitive, was directed merely against a village responsible for the attack on Lieutenant Stewart last year, but during the present season there have been two more raids of far greater atrocity committed by the tribes in a totally different direction. In one of these they slaughtered no less than one hundred people on the spot, and carried off no less than one hundred persons captive, besides destroying every living thing and every article of property that could be found, and that not from enmity or previous quarrels, but as an ordinary incident in their lives, giving play to their natural blood-thirstiness. What I want is, not so much to punish such raids as to make such raids in future impossible, and that can only be done, not by rapidly conducted counter raids, but by a system of central posts and through roads which will bring the whole country under complete control. This will not be the work of one year or of two, but perhaps of four or five; but nothing less than this can give effective security to our frontier."

THERE was a declaration of policy in another important matter. His Honor observed:—

It was not an unmitigated satisfaction to him to receive them, as they ended, like all the addresses he ever received from local bodies, with requests for grants. He told them how the Government of India had lately insisted most strongly on the fundamental principle that local taxation must be resorted to for local wants, and there was no reason why the provincial tax-payer should pay for reforms and improvements in Dacca or Chittagong rather than in Kattack or Patna, the granting of all these requests would mean a general increase of taxation all round. He was sure that they did not mean to petition him for that, but he could assure them that the Government of India were pressing the policy of local taxation for local wants more strongly every day.

Very sound policy no doubt, if properly and uniformly given effect to. But if local wants have to be met by local taxation, is it not only fair that local resources should be left undisturbed and that provincial taxation should be relaxed proportionally. His Honor advised loans. But loans unfortunately carry interest and have to be repaid and that again costs money. If the decentralization scheme in its entirety was duly given effect to there would be little occasion for local Municipalities and boards to go a-begging like this. But to cripple their resources and drain the country by taxation in the first place for so called imperial and provincial purposes and then to send the local bodies to the right about and say that they must learn self-help is a bit inconsistent.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor is reported to have commented very severely on the extreme incorrectness of the recital of the history of the Noabad Settlement as given in the address of the local People's Association, and expressed his regret that the Association should have thought fit to greet him with an address in which a series of charges were brought against Government on the strength of a history which was inaccurate in every detail, and which contained statements which the authors must have known were incorrect. The whole question of the Noabad Settlement was declared by him to have been long since determined, and no hope was held out that it would be reopened. Our rulers are accustomed to smooth valedictory adresses only on these and other occasions and any departure from the accepted custom is likely to irritate them much particularly upon questions on which they have their own opinions and are extremely sensitive of criticism or contradiction. Sir Steuart is fortunately not a ruler of this stamp and when His Honor feels it his duty to go out of his way and administer a rebuke it must have been well deserved. If the Association was guilty of misrepresentation they certainly merited the rebuke.

REUTER is oftentimes unintelligible and the following message will be a puzzle to many:—"In the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that the Government of India would continue to make such efforts to correct child marriages as were consistent with the pledge they had given to respect Native customs." Who was it that put the question and what was its drift? The Government of India cannot and as a matter of fact does not attempt any corrections of the marriage customs of its subjects and the policy of continuity alluded to is to us a riddle. One of the incidents of the right of interpellation must be these absurd questions. The so-called Reform Schools have been idle for some time and are evidently astir once more.

WE hear that Mr. Crawford has applied to the Government for reimbursement of the costs incurred by him in defending himself before Commission. There is no chance of the demand being acceded to by Lord Reay's Government, but Mr. Crawford has a powerful friend in the Secretary of State and His Lordship knows well how to override Lord Reay's Government.

A REPORT comes from the Punjab that a Native Judge will probably be appointed to officiate as judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab when Sir Meredyth Plowden takes leave.

BABOO Ram Chunder Chatterjee made his second baloon ascent from the Calcutta Gas Works on Saturday last. This time he went up by himself and his ascent was eminently successful. He rose to a height of 4000ft. as his aneroid barometer indicated and made a safe descent at Natagore near Sodepore. The event having had to be put off from Saturday last on account of the squall was not financially speaking a great success. Baboo Ram Chundra is not getting, we are sorry to notice, that amount of support and patronage from his countrymen which he deserves

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THE accelerated mail Service Scheme comes into force on the 1st June. The Bombay mail will leave Bombay at 10 P.M. instead of 6-30 P.M. as at present, and the Calcutta mail will reach that place at 7 P.M. instead of 9 30. The Calcutta time table will be no way affected by the change.

THE jail authorities fared rather badly the other day in Justice Norris' hands for bringing a prisoner into Court in manacles and when during the trial of the Burmese murder case it was mentioned that a Burmese prisoner was convicted of "dacoity", his Lordship contradicted the statement and said he was convicted of what *"they call* dacoity in Burma." We leave our readers to draw the moral.

IT is reported that the following is the decision of the Government of India regarding Kashmir. A council consising of the Maharaja, his brothers, and two other native members, with probably an addition of a third native member, will, for a time at least, exercise full powers, Government consulting the Resident in all difficulties. These arrangements are said to have been made in consonance to His Highness's wishes and he will retain his rank as chief of the state. But he will have to subsist on allowance from his own treasury. Whatever color may be sought to be put on this harsh mode of dealing with the Kashmir Raj the public have a right to know how His Highness has deserved it. If he was indeed guilty of high treason to the suzerain power, as the supposed discovery of the historic letters would imply, nothing short of removal from the position of the responsible ruler of the most important frontier province of India would meet the requirements of the case. But if it is not so, and the presumption all round is that it is not, it is difficult to understand why he should be subjected to ignominy. We do not know what truth there is in the statement that the Maharaja himself prayed for the present arrangement. If he made such a request we must have found his position very uncomfortable. Be that as it may, the Council arrangement is beginning to bear its fruit and there is already an invitation to European residents to go and settle down in the Happy Valley. Hard indeed is the lot of our princes and chiefs, when the veriest lackey can make or mar him.

THANKS to the unabated zeal of the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar in the cause of science, the Indian Association for its cultivation is thriving well in spite of many difficulties it has to meet with and overcome. The report read at the annual meeting of the Association which was held on Tuesday last, under the presidency of Father Lafont, showed steady progress during the year, though the interest taken by the public at large in its affairs does not unfortunately seem to have been very keen. Public opinion is still to be educated in favour of scientific culture in this country and if the Science Association is not as successful as it ought to be, the fault is certainly not of its promoters. The Association has now a good Lecture room, but its valuable instrumentshave to be kept in a ricketty old building that may any day come down and crush them all. We learn with pleasure, therefore, that the Association is now to have new laboratory buildings and their foundation is expected to be laid by the Viceroy when His Excellency returns to town next cold weather. But what can buildings and instruments and laboratories do for the promotion of the great object in view so long as permanent chairs are not endowed and the services of competent professors engaged? When Lord Ripon laid the foundation of the Lecture room hopes were expressed and promises made for proper endowment. But they have not been yet realized or redeemed.

To the north of the town of Deoghar there was a large ravine parts of which were covered with water for a great part of every year. During the reign of Akbar, Maharaja Mansing of Jeypur, came to the shrine of Baidyanath and left a memorial of his visit by constructing a large bund which converted the lower parts of the ravine into two tanks one of which was called *Manasarovar* after the Maharaja, and the other *Sivaganga*, "the Ganges of Siva," the presiding divinity of the place. The former has silted up and ceased to be a tank, the latter receives the drainage of the town, and stands a noxous cesspool to the annoyance of the people. This annoyance is now about to be removed. Mr. Smith the energetic and able Deputy Magistrate who takes much keen interest in the management of the Municipality of Deoghar, has got up a scheme for the reclamation of the tank and the cutting up of its connexion with the drainage of the town, and His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga has come forward to defray the cost of the undertaking. The Maharaja is well-known all over the Bengal Presidency for his liberality and pious works, and the eleven thousand rupees which he will pay for the tank will be in every way worthy of his character, and of the blessings which the pilgrims to, and the residents of, Deoghar will shower on him. The public will be also thankful to Mr. Smith through whose exertions the good work has been initiated and will, we trust, be expeditiously brought to completion.

SOME idea of the enormous riches of England and the glut in the money market may be formed by the results of the new Indian loan. The tenders are all at a considerable premium and immensely exceed the amount called for and only a portion of them can be accepted. The call was for £3,500,000 and the tenders amount to £9,300,000. Tenders at 101 will receive 59 per cent.; above that in full. This proves the wisdom of borrowing in the English market where the interest is lower than would have to be paid in India and we have the further advantage of borrowing in gold which is too important to be ignored. The Indian capitalist for whom advantageous investments in Government loans may not now be freely available will probably see the wisdom of a little more venturesome speculation in the shape of joint stock companies, undertaking safe and profitable business.

As a means of recouping any loss that the Indian Treasury might sustain on account of a change in the excise system Mr. Samuel Smith later on in the week moved a resolution for the re-imposition of the cotton duties. The resolution further condemned the opium traffic between India and China. Sir John Gorst opposed the resolution on financial and commercial grounds and pointed out that the Chinese Government must be left to deal with the question as affecting Chinese morality. The motion was accordingly rejected. We cannot help thinking that it might have fared better if the last portion had not been needlessly tacked on to it.

THERE was some doubt as to whether the next Congress would be held at Poona or Bombay. The Bombayites have now definitely chosen the latter place and preparations will at once be taken in hand. With Lord Reay at the head of affairs, the Bombay Committee will not probably have to experience the difficulties of Allahabad and it is expected that the abandoned Government House at Parel may be available for the meeting of the Congress. Meetings in support and approval of the Congress are already held in large numbers all over the country.

OUR Native States furnish an admirable field for the development of statesmanship and few countries could show finer specimens than the late Nawab Sir Salar Jung, Sir T. Madhava Rao, Sir Dinakar Rao and Dewan Raghoonath Rao. But if these are the names that are best known in this side of the country, others there are the bearers of which yield to none in intellectual powers, honesty of purpose and readiness of resources. Such a one was Gaorishunkar Udya Shunkar, C. S. I., the ex-Dewan of Bhaonagar, who after a faithful and distinguished service of fifty years now enjoys the quiet retirement of a Sanyasi. He is a remarkable man altogether and Lord Reay speaking of him said not long ago that of all the happy moments spent by his Lordship in India those spent in the presence of Mr. Gaorishunkar in his retreat remained engrafted on his memory and his Lordship was alike struck by the clearness of his intellect and by the simplicity and fairness and openness of his mind. He it was that freed the Bhaonagar State from all encumberances, who restored criminal jurisdiction to its villages, settled the disputes of his Chief with Junaghad and got rid of refractory Jamadars, all which he did by singleness of purpose and strength of character. The life of this remarkable man is now presented to the public and coming as it does from the powerful and facile pen of Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajink, the able and popular Sheriff of Bombay, it possesses all the elements of a good and faithful biography. The private correspondence of Mr. Gaorishunkar which was not available for his biographer will now be arranged and published by his sons and will be of great interest to those who care to study his rise carefully, for he rose from a humble rank. If all our great men were equally fortunate with Mr. Gaorishunkar in their biographers a keenly felt public want would be removed. We have no hesitation in commending this well-written and neatly got up book to the notice of our readers. Mr. Gaorishunkar the statesman is lost to the State but Swami Sachidananda the peaceful hermit lives and though eighty-four years old he is still in possession of mental powers which retain their old vigour. He has lived the life of a good and great man] and is the Grand Old Man of Katiwar.

IS YOUR BLOOD ALL RIGHT?

As much blood posses through the kidneys as through the heart.

There is nothing startling about this fact except it be a revelation. Many people have but a dim idea of the real work of the kidneys. They not only drain the water from the system, but also the poisonous matter which that water holds in solution to carry out of the system. Over half the time, however, the kidneys fail to do this work!

What is the result? Gradual failure of strength and health, and eventually death by Bright's disease, or some unsuspected kidney disease. You had better have a care! Kidney poison is accumulating in your blood. Tonics won't do any good; they only treat effects. You can only secure a radical and thorough renovation of the system by the prompt use of Warner's SAFE Cure, which is the only reliable, scientific specific for the blood, because it is the only known specific in the world for all forms of kidney derangement, and the kidneys, as stated, are the only great blood purifiers.

Mrs. Thomas Jolliff, The Quay, Polperro, Cornwall, England, suffered for four years from a complication of diseases caused by inactive kidneys. Her body covered with black spots the size of one's hand, her skin became scaly and finally peeled off entirely. Her medical man said her trouble was from blood poisoning. She could get no relief and was regarded as a curiosity. She took Warner's SAFE Cure, her skin became clear and white, and not a sign now remains of her former trouble.

Mr. Robert Spurr, Newgate, Pontefract, England, was a victim to disease caused by kidney-poisoned blood for ten years. He could get no permanent relief from the doctors, and began to lose heart. One day a friend advised him to use Warner's SAFE Cure. He did so, and experienced relief. The pain left him, and he recovered his health,

The above two cases are as good as a hundred. They prove what is stated, that the organs that remove the impurities from the blood are the kidneys, and that when impaired there is but one sound, rational method of treatment, and that is with Warner's SAFE Cure, which can be procured of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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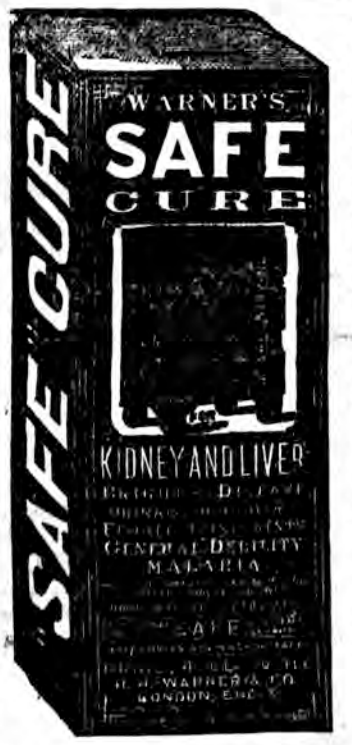

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For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

41

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—1st *May*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore is appointed to have charge of the Sitamurhi Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. Maude, or until further orders.

Baboo Brojendro Koomar Seal, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges with effect from the 27th March 1889, vice Mr. R. F. Rampini, on deputation.

Mr. A. A. Wace, Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 26th March 1889, vice Mr. A. Manson on furlough.

Mr. H. Savage, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergung, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 26th March 1889, vice Mr. A. A. Wace.

Moulvi Abdool Khalique, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Rajshahye.

Baboo Tara Prosonno Acharja, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Rungpore.

Lieutenant James Milne, Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion, is allowed leave of absence for six months, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff,, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue, and Satistical Departments, is allowed to leave for two months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

Mr. W. Maude, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sitamurhi, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, during the absence, on leave of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, or until further orders.

Major H. Boileau, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigori, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Settlement Officer, Western Duars, is appointed to act in addition to his own duties, as Deputy Commissioner, Julpigori, during the absence, on leave, of Major H. Boileau or until further orders.

Baboo Baloram Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one year, under section 132 chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 7th February, 1888.

Moulvi Najimuddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Julpigori, on special duty, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th proximo.

Baboo Koylas Chunder Pal, Canungoe, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Julpigori, during the absence, on leave of Moulvi Najimuddin Ahmed, or until further orders.

Mr. N. G. Mookerji is appointed to act, until further ordes,r as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

The services of Mr. N. G. Mookerji are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government.

Mr. L. P. Shirres, Officiating Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th May, 1889.

JUDICIAL,—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Sahebzada Wahajuddin of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Alipore Bench, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Syud Nurul Huda, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Mr J Manson, District Engineer, Bengal-Nagpore Railway, is appointed to act as Honorary Magistrate in the District of Singbhum, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Suresh Chunder Chatterjee, Teporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is vested with the powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Kally Prosunno Roy of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Palong, in the District of Furridpore.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Lakhi Chunder Roy of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Palong, in the District of Furridpore.

Babu Prosunno Kumar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Juggut Chunder Shome, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Sri Hari Lahiri, B. L., is appointed to act as Munsiff in the District of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Gurbetta, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerjee, or until further orders.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs—Babu Indra Narain Roy, substantive pro tempore third Munsiff of Netrokona, in the District of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for two months, under sections 128—1 and 141, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th February, 1889.

Babu Gokul Chand, first Munsiff of Arrareah, in the District of Purneah, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd April, 1889 or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Wanted an overseer for the Sylhet Municipality. Pay Rs 50, Horse allowance Rs. 15. None need apply who has no professional knowledge. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th May 1889.

DULAL CHUNDER DEB,
Chairman.

SYLHET MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *Dated 29th April* 1889. } *Municipality Sylhet.*

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Hunters... ...do.	do.... ..	18-12	22-0	& 26-0
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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

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The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable of Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

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An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted, free from lead or grease. It removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn Redness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

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Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

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Whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, and sweetens the breath.

ENKONIA a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Rose and Cream

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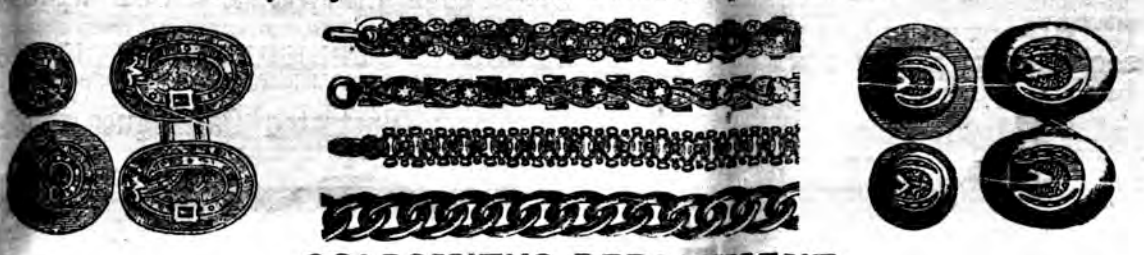

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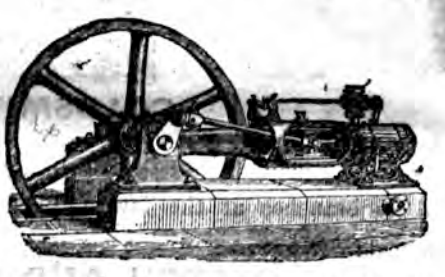

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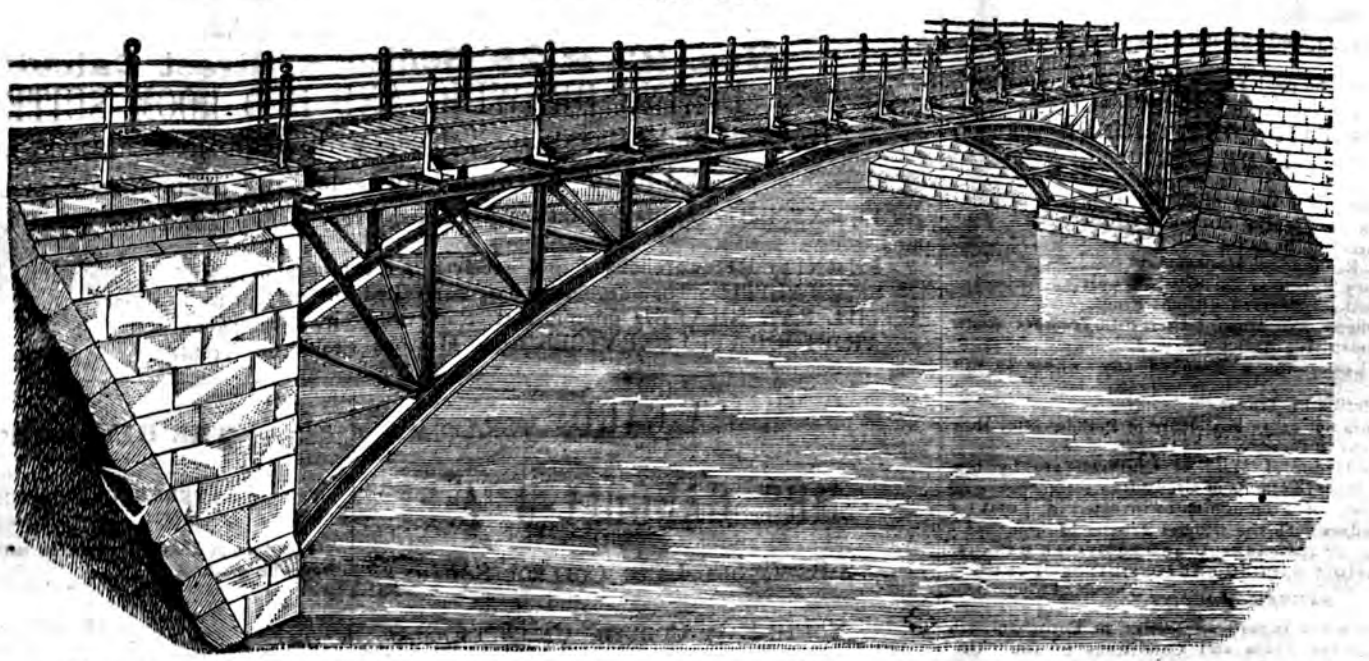

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Are universally admitted to be worth

A GUINEA A BOX.

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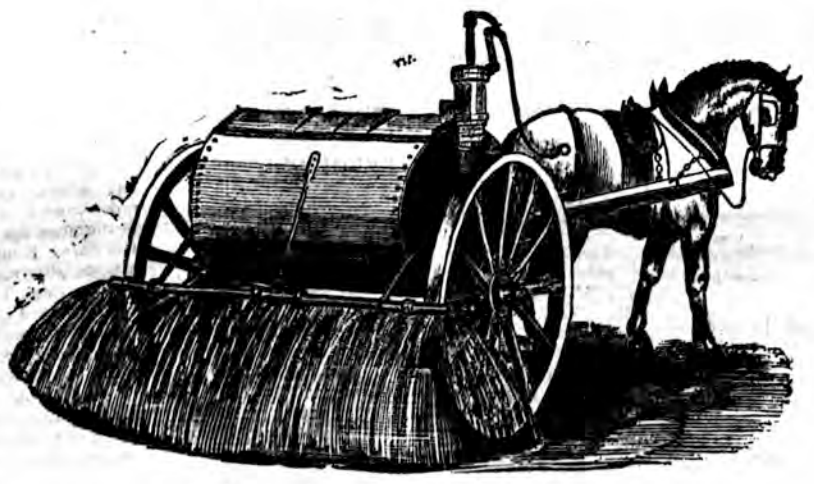

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1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH, 1889. 84

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62 Grey Street, Calcutta.
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NANDA GOPAL ROY.
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Yours &c.

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Proprietor of Mullick Nephew & Co.

SURAH RAJBATY.

Calcutta 28th February 1889.

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১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল ৴০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

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তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

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ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১৷০, ১৷৷, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১৷০, ১৷৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১৷৷ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

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মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

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তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন প্যাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

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স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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21